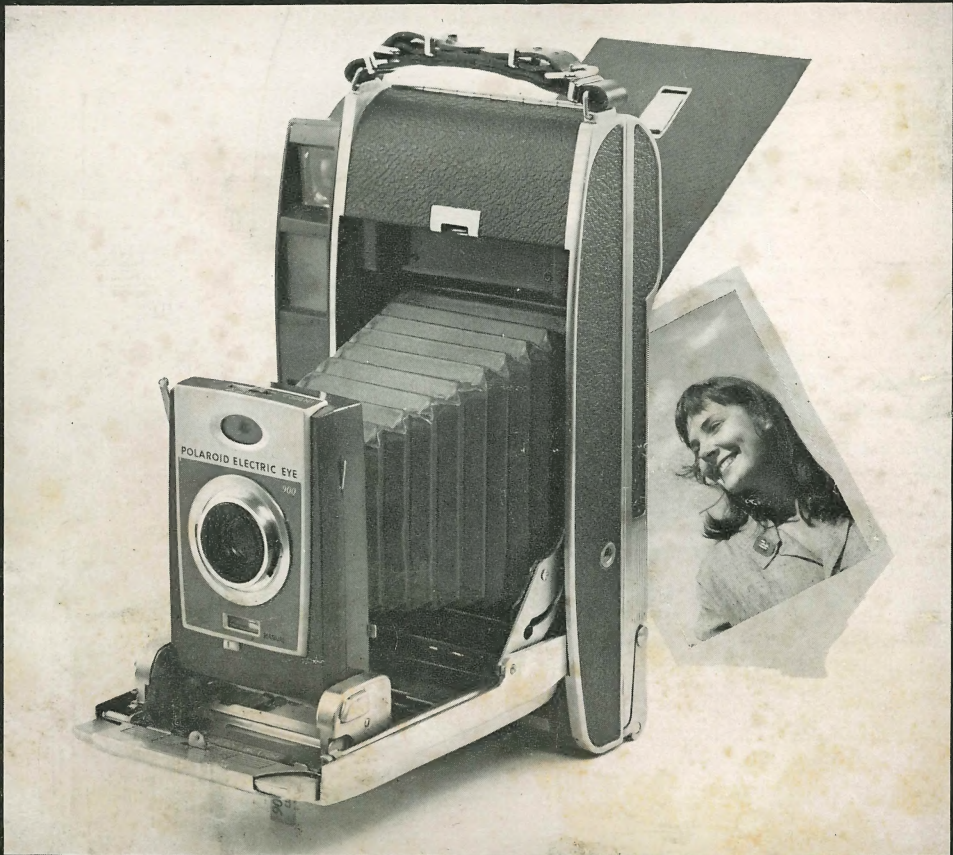


*How to make good pictures with your*

# ***POLAROID ELECTRIC EYE*** ***LAND CAMERA***



***Models 850 and 900***



## PLEASE

Spend a few minutes reading this booklet before you take your first picture.

Because the Polaroid Land Camera is the only camera in the world that takes and develops its own pictures, it is unlike any other camera you have ever owned. We urge you to read these instructions carefully — not because the camera is difficult to use, but because it is *different*.

This brief instruction book (containing plenty of pictures) has been designed to acquaint you with the unique Polaroid Land Camera and to be kept as a handy guide.

A few minutes now with this booklet, practicing the operation of the camera, will help you take perfect pictures on your first roll.

The two most important points for you to understand about your new Electric Eye Camera are covered in detail on pages 3 and 8 and we urge you to spend a little extra time on these pages.

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## LEARN WHAT THE EYE CAN DO

The Electric Eye Camera is remarkably accurate and will work wherever there is enough light to record a picture on 3000 speed film, even in a dimly lit living room. Its micro-eye "sees" the same scene the camera sees, measures its brightness and automatically sets the shutter and lens for the correct exposure. However, even this extremely sensitive and accurate micro-eye can be fooled, and it needs your help in two ways:

**Use the Scene Selector** (page 5). The selector must be set to tell the eye what kind of light it is using. Understand this adjustment and use it carefully, as described in detail on pages 19 and 20.

**Avoid Problem Lighting Situations.** Problem situations are those in which a very strong light source is in the viewfinder scene, but the subject is not brightly lighted. In such pictures, the subject will come out too dark, because the micro-eye is fooled by the strong surrounding light.

Following are three types of problem lighting situations which should be avoided.

1. Avoid having a very bright lamp prominently in the picture.



2. Avoid low angle shots, in which a great deal of brilliant sky, water, snow, or sun forms the background for your subject.



3. Avoid indoor shots in which a bright window fills more than half of the scene in your viewfinder field.



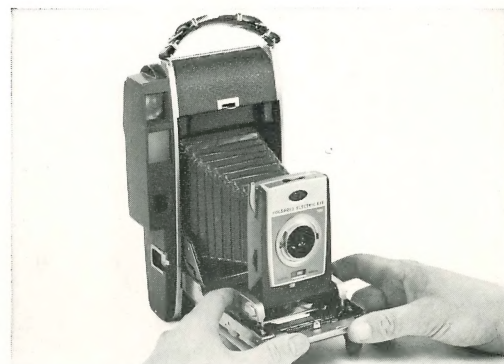
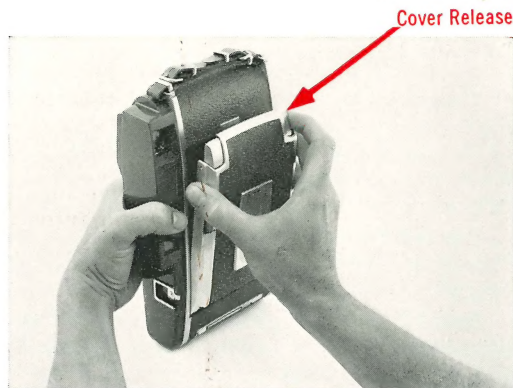


## KNOW THE CAMERA

Get acquainted with the camera without any film in it. First, try opening and closing the camera a few times.

### Opening the Camera

Press the cover release to open the cover. Open it as far as it will go; notice that it does **not** lock in place until the shutter is pulled out.



Lock shutter in place this way

Pull the shutter slide **all the way out** until the matching red pieces fit together as snugly as possible. This locks the shutter slide firmly in place. Pictures will be blurred if the slide is not fully extended and locked.

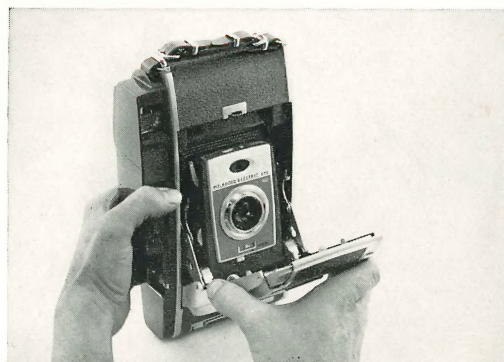
### Closing the Camera

Press the shutter slide release and push the shutter slide all the way back.



Shutter Slide Release

When you have pressed the shutter all the way back into the camera, the cover braces release automatically and you can close the cover.



### Using the Controls

Spend a few minutes operating the controls on your Electric Eye Camera. We will discuss them in the same order you will use them later when you take your first picture.

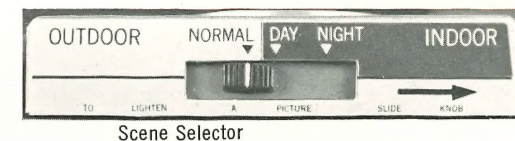
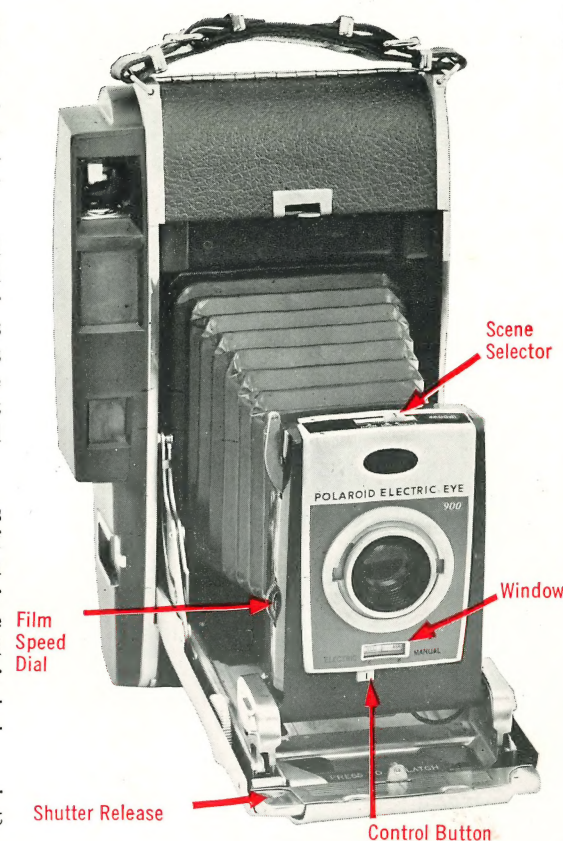
**"Electric" Setting.** Set the control button to "electric" and leave it there for automatic exposure settings using the electric eye. You'll use the "manual" setting only for special circumstances discussed later.

**Film Speed Setting:** Set the film speed into the camera by turning the film speed dial until the film speed number (3000 for the Type 47 you will probably use) is *exactly* centered between the two red lines in the window. This setting must be done with care and accuracy, and you must guard against accidentally moving the dial once it is set.

**Scene Selector:** The scene selector does two things. It tells the eye what kind of lighting you are using, and it also lets you lighten or darken a picture to suit your individual taste. Indoors in the daytime set to "day"; at night set to "night"; and under fluorescent lighting set to "outdoor normal." If at any of these settings pictures turn out too dark, correct as described on page 20.

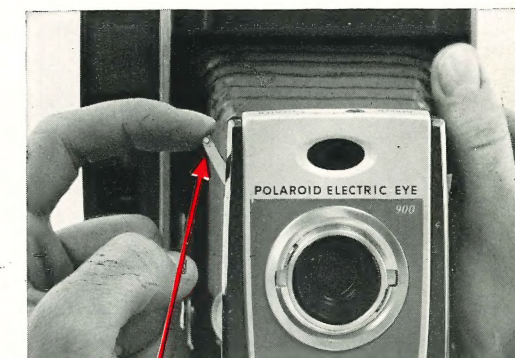
Outdoors set the scene selector to outdoor "normal" and if pictures are too light or too dark, correct as shown on page 19.

**Cock the Shutter.** The cocking lever energizes the electric eye and cocks the shutter. Press it down as far as it will go. The end of the lever is painted red, and when it is not cocked, you will see it in the viewfinder.



## IMPORTANT

For correct electric eye operation do not place any finger pressure on shutter release button until 3 seconds after shutter has been cocked and camera aimed at scene. This much time is required to permit the eye to stabilize, which it cannot do if shutter is not cocked or if release button is even slightly depressed.



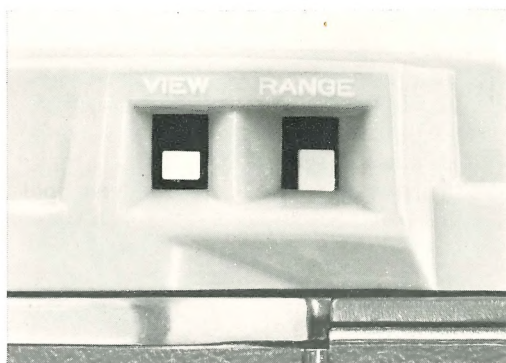
Cocking Lever



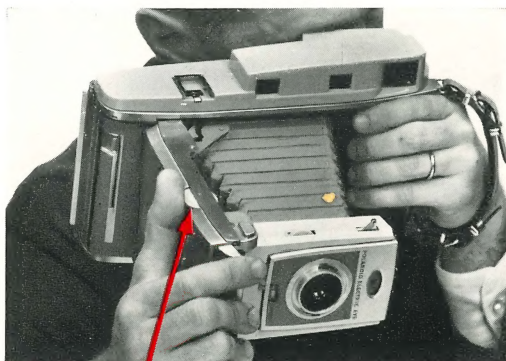
## FOCUSING AND AIMING THE MODEL 850

(If you own a Model 900, see opposite page.)

The two windows on the back of the 850 camera are marked "view" and "range." You look through the one marked "range" when you are focusing the camera, and then you shift and look through the other window when you are ready to aim the camera and click the shutter.



The focusing wheel controls both the rangefinder and the viewfinder. By turning this wheel you can focus on any subject from 3½ feet to infinity.



Focusing Wheel

**Focusing:** Look through the rangefinder window and point the camera at a person, centering the triangular yellow spot on the nose or ears. You will see a double image within the yellow spot. Turn the focusing wheel until the two images blend into one sharp image. When they coincide exactly, the camera will be in focus.



Not in Focus

**Aiming:** Move your eye over to the viewfinder window. What you see is what will appear in the picture. The viewfinder has already been corrected for parallax while you were focusing.

If you would like to see how the viewfinder changes when you focus, keep your eye on the viewfinder window and turn the focus wheel back and forth. You will see the frame shift position and change size to correct for near and far pictures. You should always center your subject within the viewfinder window.



In Focus

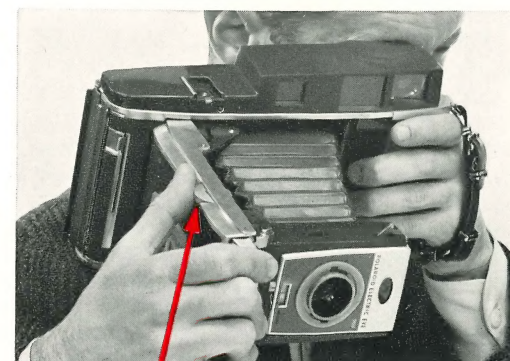
## FOCUSING AND AIMING THE MODEL 900

(If you own a Model 850, see opposite page.)

There is a single window on the back of your Model 900 camera. As you look through this window you see a triangular yellow spot, and a rectangle of broken yellow lines. The triangular spot is your focusing guide, and the rectangular broken lines are the viewfinding guide.



The focusing wheel controls both the rangefinder and the viewfinder. By turning this wheel you can focus on any subject from 3½ feet to infinity.



Focusing Wheel

**Focusing:** Aim the camera at a person, centering the yellow spot on the eyes or ears. You will see a double image within the yellow spot. Turn the focusing wheel until the two images blend into one sharp image. When they coincide exactly, the camera will be in focus for that distance.



Not In Focus

**Aiming:** When you turn the focusing wheel, note that the area within the yellow lines becomes larger or smaller, and shifts position slightly. The closer the subject, the less area there will be inside the lines.

This viewfinder optical system automatically corrects for parallax and field size when you focus the camera. This means that the area within the yellow lines will always show exactly what will appear in the finished print. You should always frame your subject within these lines.



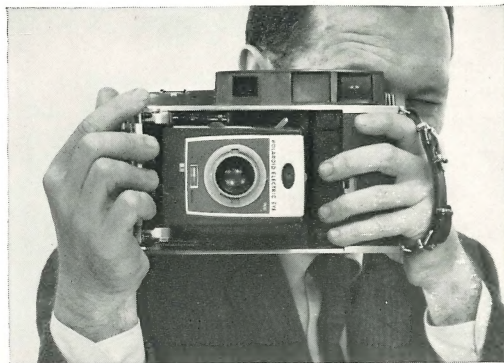
In Focus and Centered



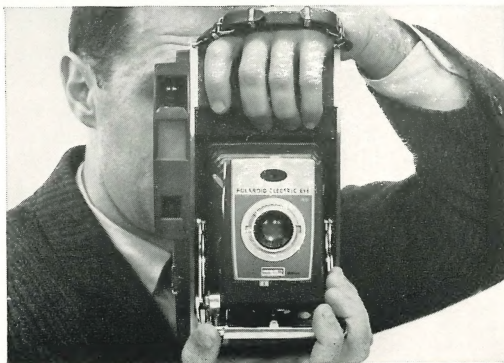
## LEARN HOW TO HOLD THE CAMERA

The camera is designed to be held and operated in a particular way. Other ways of holding it may make for awkward operation of the controls and may even lead to spoiled pictures. The camera is tailored to fit your hand. You will find that the right way of holding and operating it is also the easiest way to take and develop your pictures.

**For Horizontal Pictures:** Hold it with your left hand under the strap and the palm of your right hand on the front of the camera bed. The edge of your palm supports the edge of the bed. Curl your last three fingers over the front of the bed beneath the shutter. Use your index finger to press the shutter release and your thumb to turn the focusing wheel.



**For Vertical Pictures:** Leave your left hand under the strap. Cradle the bed of the camera in your right hand. Focus with your thumb, and then move your thumb forward to press the shutter release.



## Releasing the Shutter

Cock the shutter, hold the camera firmly against your face as shown and press gently on the shutter release. A light, steady pressure is all that is needed to release the shutter. Don't punch it—use a steady squeezing pressure to avoid camera motion. Practice cocking and releasing the shutter several times before you load the camera. It will pay dividends in sharp pictures.



## SELECTING THE FILM

Although the Model 900 can be set for any film speed (from 50 to 6000) it achieves its widest range of usefulness when used with Type 47—3000 speed film. This is the film that lets you take pictures anywhere indoors, day or night, and which also produces sharpest pictures outdoors because of the very fast shutter speeds and small apertures the high-speed film permits. Thus, it is recommended that Type 47 be the general purpose film of choice for this camera.

Type 42 film (speed 200) can also be used. It is somewhat lower in price, and produces pictures that are unexcelled in clarity and crispness. Its use indoors requires flashbulbs and manual exposure settings.

## LOADING THE CAMERA

Avoid opening the film or loading the camera in direct sunlight, because you may fog the film. Find some shade, or if none is available, turn your back to the sun and shield the film with your body.

When you remove the film from the box, save the print coater and printed Picture Tips which come with it. (The Picture Tips contain up-to-date information about the film and an order blank for copies and enlargements.)

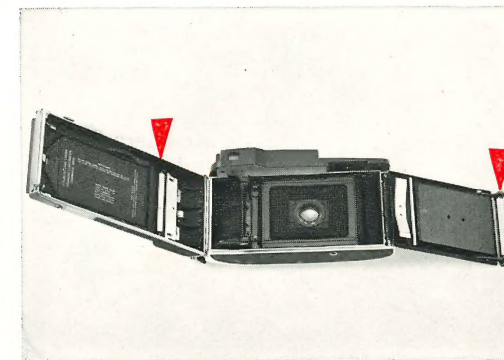
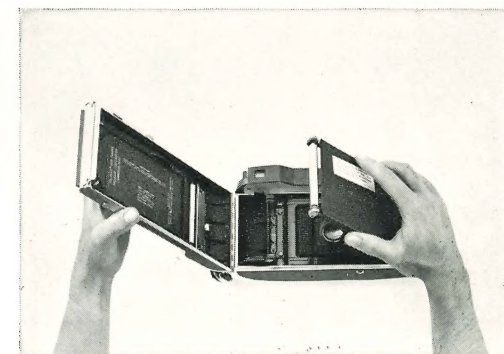
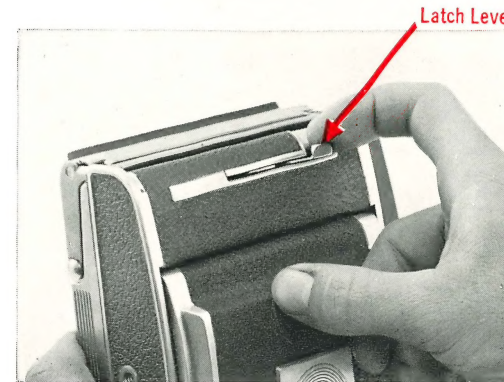
To prepare the camera for loading, hold it as shown and swing the latch lever down. The back will open slightly.

Set the camera down on a flat surface, then lift open the back cover as far as it will go. The cover will not lie completely flat. Do not force it.

Lift up the inner panel and lay it flat. This is the position in which the camera is loaded.

Before loading, examine the rollers (arrows). The two steel rollers are the heart of Polaroid Land photography. The picture roll papers will pass between these rollers, which squeeze the developer reagent evenly between the positive and negative sheets.

It is important to keep these rollers clean. Use a damp cloth to remove any specks or deposits that may appear on the rollers as the camera is used.





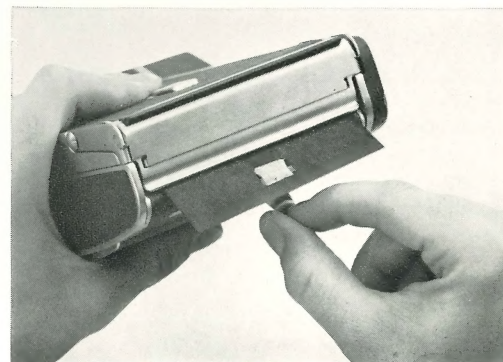
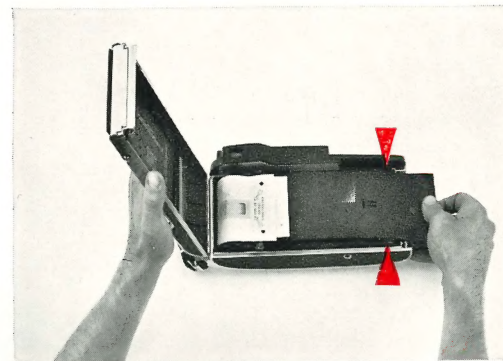
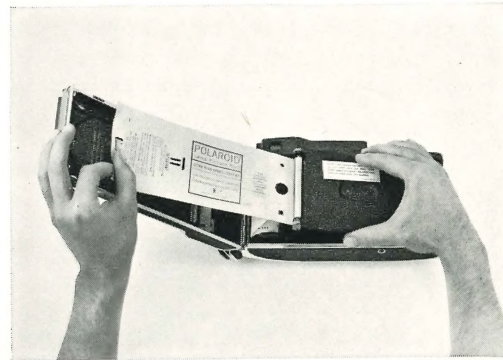
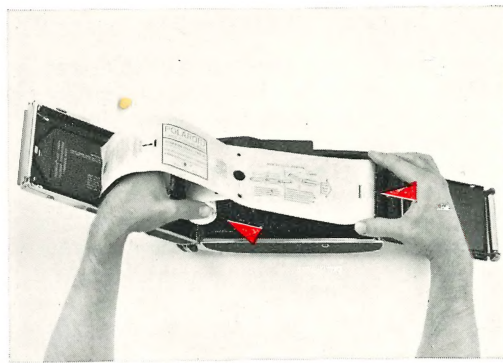
Remove the film carefully from its foil wrapper. The film actually contains two rolls: a large white (positive) roll and a spooled (negative) roll. When you unwrap the film, be careful not to break the Scotch Brand Tape seals on the top of the spooled roll and the underside of the large roll (arrows).

Drop the rolls into the wells on either side of the bellows, as shown. The positive side (white) should go in first, the negative roll (small) second.

Now close the inner panel, folding the film leader over the steel roller on the edge of the inner panel.

Lay the leader flat between the guides (arrows) at the outer edge of the panel. Be sure the white paper lies smooth and flat, **not** tucked into the well.

Then close the back cover, squeeze it tightly shut, and swing the latch all the way to the left to engage the prongs, then all the way to the right to lock. There will be a short tab of black paper extending beyond the cutter bar.



**Important:** Hold the camera as shown, the left hand under the strap, gripping the top of the camera securely. **If you hold the camera in any other way, you are apt to pull the tab out at an angle, which can cause it to mistrack and tear.**

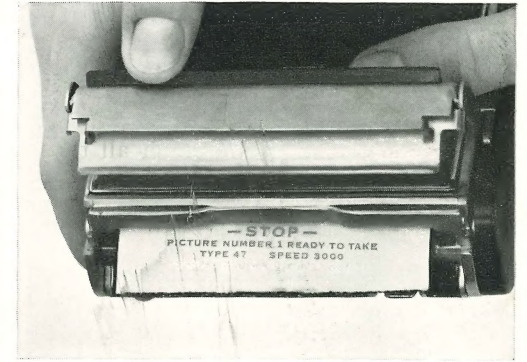
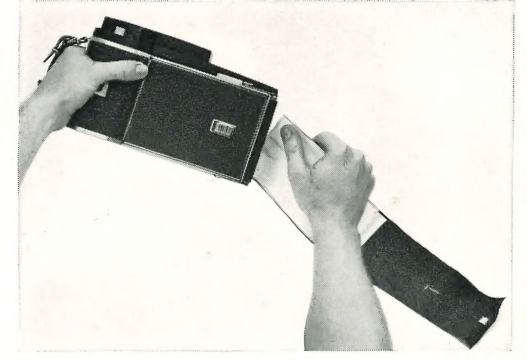
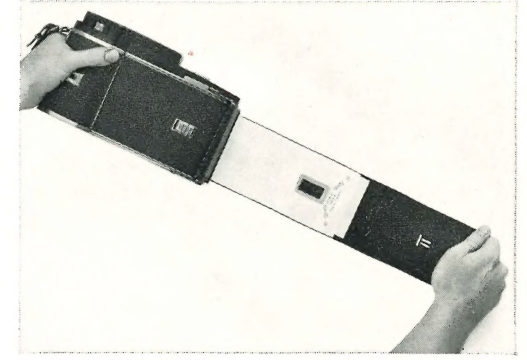
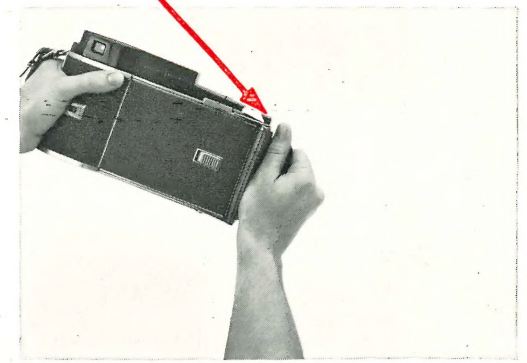
With your right hand, lift the cutter bar by its plastic edge and grip the tab firmly.

Pull the tab straight out until it comes to a firm stop. Don't be surprised if you seem to be pulling out a lot of paper on this first pull. You must pull out the entire leader (about 15 inches) before the film stops, **but it will stop automatically.**

Close the cutter bar by pressing it **all the way** down. It will latch closed, and you can now tear off and discard the excess paper. (Naturally, you will discard it carefully — don't be a litterbug!)

The camera is now ready for the first picture. You can always tell what picture is ready to be taken by lifting the cutter bar and looking at the tab beneath it.

Cutter Bar

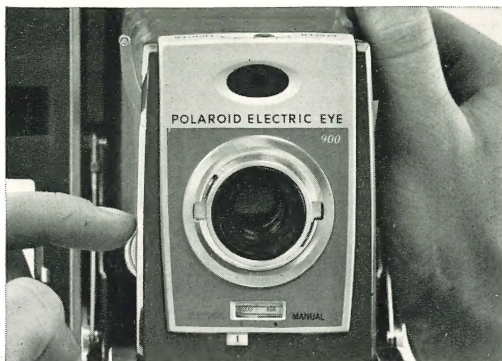




## TAKING THE PICTURE

1. **Set Film Speed:** As described on page 5, turn the speed dial until the number between the red lines in the window corresponds to the film speed.

Set the Scene Selector for the type of lighting you are using.



2. **Cock the Shutter:** As noted on page 5, this energizes the electric eye. Don't leave the shutter cocked and the camera open in bright light for long periods of time (several hours), or you'll wear out the battery.

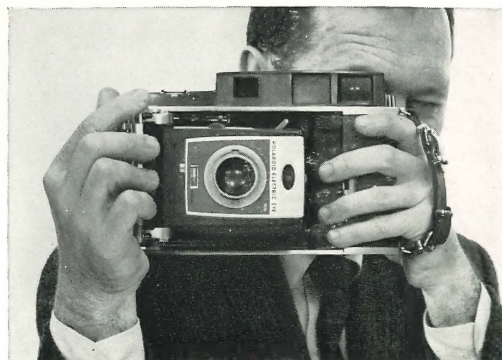


3. **Focus the Camera:** Center the triangular yellow spot on the most important part of the picture and turn the wheel until the two images blend into one sharp image. (See page 6 for 850 camera or page 7 for 900.)



4. **Take the Picture:** Hold the camera firmly against your cheek, center the subject within the viewfinder lines, squeeze the shutter release slowly. (Remember, don't punch it — you will jar the camera and get a blurred picture.)

You have now taken the picture. **It will not start developing until you pull the tab.** (Some people have been known to snap the picture, wait the recommended development time, then pull the tab and immediately remove the print — a very faint, underdeveloped one.)



## DEVELOPING THE PICTURE

Hold the camera with the left hand under the strap. It is important to hold it this way to assure correct advance of the film.

Throw the red switch (arrow) in either direction to release the film. (If you should throw the switch accidentally at any time, don't worry — no harm is done.)



### Pulling the Tab

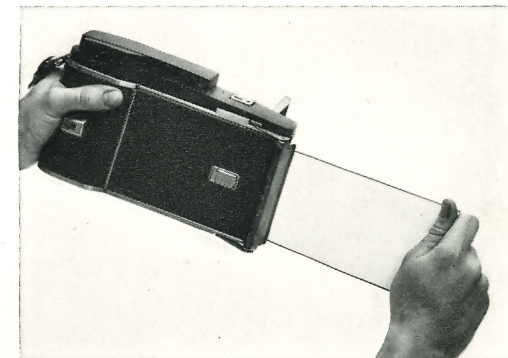
Shield the camera from direct sunlight when you pull the tab. Hold it in the shadow of your body so that no sunlight falls on the tab slot.

Open the cutter bar by lifting the plastic edge and take a firm grip on the paper tab. You'll find the best grip to use is along the length of the forefinger and thumb, as shown.



Pull the tab straight out with a single motion. Pull it about as hard and rapidly as you might pull down a window shade; not hard enough to pull the shade off the roll (or the film off the spool), but not slowly and hesitantly either. Remember, the film will stop automatically.

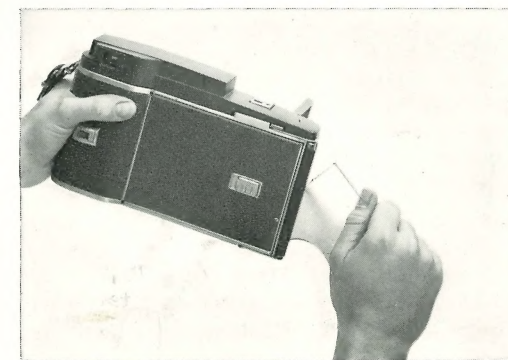
**Note:** If the tab will not pull easily, throw the red switch again.



After you pull the tab, press down and latch the cutter bar, and tear off and discard the excess paper.

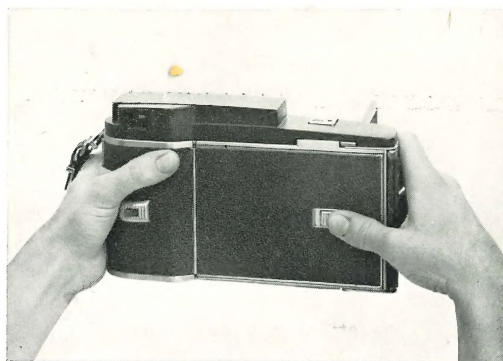
### WAIT RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT TIME

Pulling the tab has started the developing process — and advanced the film into position for the next picture. Follow the instructions in the Picture Tips for development times under various conditions.

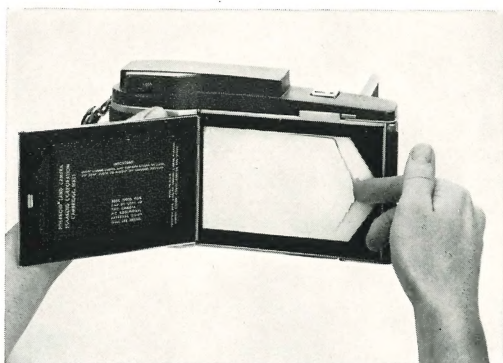




When the development time is up, slide back the latch on the print door and open the door. Do not underdevelop.



Lift the print out rapidly, but carefully, starting with the cutout. Don't let the print fall back on the damp negative. Then close and **relatch** the print door.



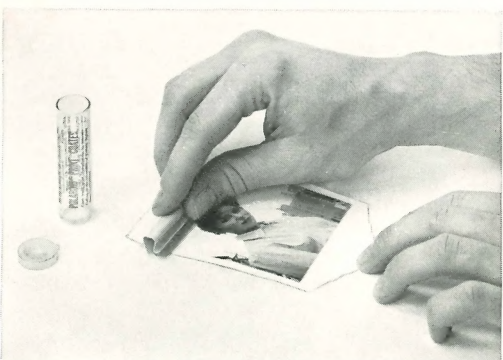
## COATING THE PRINT

Coat each print as soon after removal from the camera as possible. If you coat your print properly, it will last as long as any fine print. First remove the curl by drawing the print face up over a straight edge, such as the camera edge, as shown.



Apply the print coater along the entire length of the print, including edges, borders and corners, with 6 or 8 firm overlapping strokes. For the last two or three pictures in each roll, press the coater hard against the tab end of the print (not the image) for a moment to release extra liquid, then spread the liquid smoothly across the print.

**Note:** If a clean, flat coating surface is not available, flatten the film box and store the prints within it until you get home. If you have the Model 310 Polaroid Deluxe Fitted Case, use the built-in coating platform to coat prints on the spot.

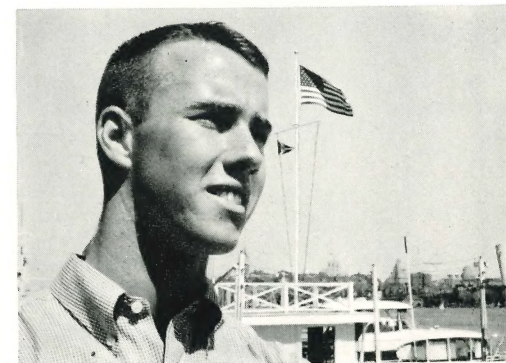


## TAKING OUTDOOR PICTURES

When you use the Electric Eye Camera outdoors with 3000 speed film, the camera will be operating at very fast shutter speeds and extremely small lens openings. The brighter the daylight, the faster the shutter, and the greater its action-stopping capabilities. Shutter speeds actually approach 1/600th of a second in brightest light, and in average daylight will be around 1/300th of a second. You'll want to take advantage of this fast-action capability for sports shots.



The small lens openings that the camera selects in bright outdoor light provide a tremendous range of sharpness from foreground to background in your pictures. Focusing is unnecessary, although you'll be doing it automatically anyway in order to frame your picture exactly.



A big advantage of this great "depth-of-field" is that it permits you to take extreme close-ups without auxiliary lenses. You can set the focus scale at 3½ feet, and make portraits as close as 20 inches away in bright light. Note, however, that the viewfinder frame does not correct its aiming angle closer than 3½ feet, which means that you'll have to have your subject center himself in the lens. This he will do naturally if you tell him to place himself so that the lens is looking right at him.



At dusk, well after the sun has set, the eye will still be in control, although the quality of lighting may in some cases become confusing to the eye. It's best to clip the wink-light to the camera so that any needed fill-in lighting will be provided. The wink-light won't register if it's not needed. Be sure to use Type 47 3000 speed film.



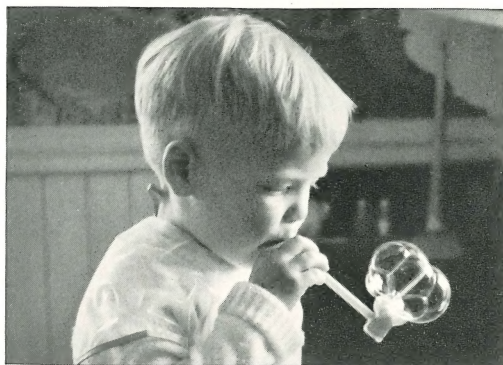


## TAKING INDOOR PICTURES

The wink-light is a "must" for taking consistently good pictures, day or night, because it fills in the shadows that dim or "contrasty" indoor lighting is quite apt to cause. Just clip it to the camera and leave it there for all indoor pictures. The eye will use its light only when needed.

**Important:** Use only 3000 speed film indoors with the wink-light; other films require the use of regular or electronic flash.

**By day,** set the Scene Selector to "Indoor Day", focus carefully, and take pictures. As noted on page 3, avoid shooting directly into a large window, one so big or so close that it fills half or more of the viewfinder scene. Squeeze the shutter release carefully, because shutter speeds will be slow in dark rooms, and you'll get fuzzy pictures if you jar the camera.



Daylight

**By night,** set Scene Selector to "Indoor Night", and use the same care in focusing and tripping the shutter. In living rooms lighted by floor and table lamps, your best pictures will be those with some lamp light falling directly on the subject, (as shown in the pictures of the little girl) and the camera distance between 4 and 8 feet. Beyond 8 feet, the wink-light loses effectiveness rapidly, and subjects not well lighted by the room lights will be too dark. For long-range pictures in dim lighting, use the auxiliary flasher furnished with the wink-light, following instructions given in detail in the wink-light instruction book.



Without the wink-light



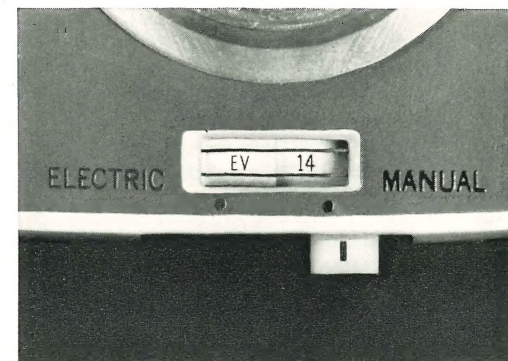
With the wink-light



Fluorescent Lighting

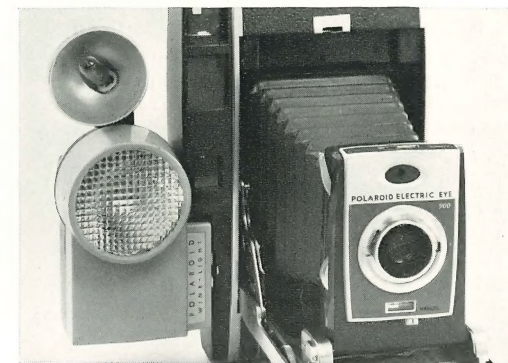
## TAKING FLASH PICTURES

You can take either regular or electronic flash with your Electric Eye Camera by shifting the control button from "Electric" to "Manual" and then using the "EV" (Exposure Value) settings that appear in the window as you turn the film speed dial.

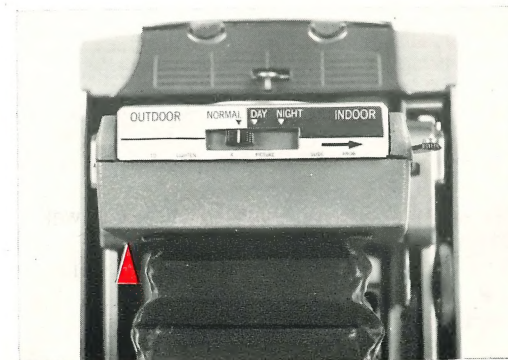


**Regular Flash:** With each wink-light there is furnished a small auxiliary flasher that plugs into the top of the wink-light. This is designed to be used with 3000 speed film beyond the 8-foot wink-light range, and it can also be used to take indoor flash pictures with Polaroid PolaPan 200 Land Picture Roll.

The auxiliary flasher uses the tiny AG-1 flashbulb, the smallest and least expensive flashbulb made. The reflector swivels for "bounce" flash (aimed at the ceiling) or direct flash. Complete instructions for using the flasher are given in the wink-light instruction book. Remember, you must use manual exposure settings when you use the auxiliary flasher.



**Electronic Flash:** The connection for electronic flash is the small socket ("European" type) on the back of the shutter, just above the corner of the bellows (arrow). Remember to set the control button to "Manual" for all electronic flash pictures. Electronic flash can be used only at the EV settings given in the table below which yield the apertures indicated.



EV 12 = f/8.8	EV 15 = f/25
EV 13 = f/12.5	EV 16 = f/35.4
EV 14 = f/17.6	EV 17 = f/50

Do not forget to reset the control button to "Electric" when you have finished taking flash pictures.



## MAKING TIME EXPOSURES

To make time exposures, set the control button to "Manual", and press the time lever all the way down. You will see the letter "B" on the lever (standing for "Bulb", a holdover from the days when photographers squeezed a rubber bulb to open and close the shutter). With the lever set to "B", cock the shutter, and press the release. The shutter will stay open as long as the shutter release is held down. Remember to re-cock the shutter before each time exposure.

For any time exposure, the camera must be held rigidly. If you do not have a tripod, pull out the folding support on the front cover and stand the camera on a flat surface. A "long throw" (plunger should be at least  $\frac{5}{8}$ " long) cable release should also be used to eliminate any camera motion. Attach it by screwing it into the socket.

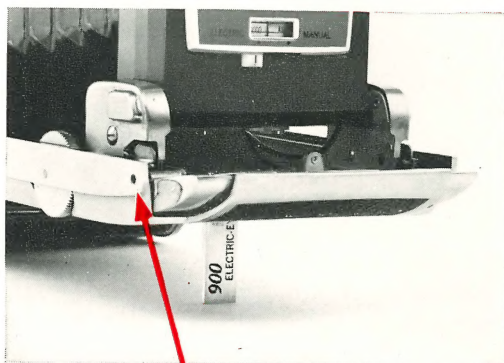
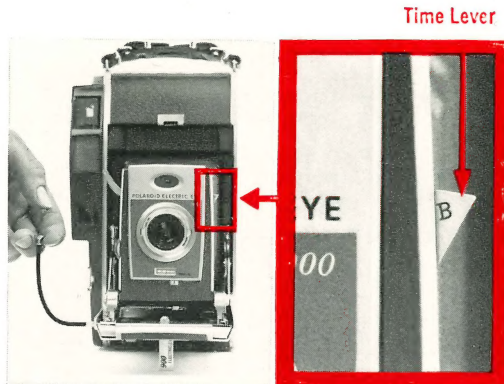
Exposures are arrived at by trial and error. If the picture is too dark, double the exposure time; if it is too light, halve exposure time.

Time exposures can be used for situations like these:

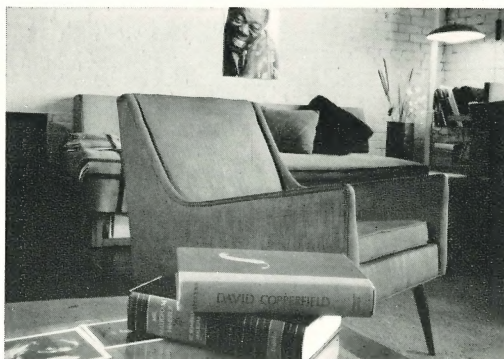
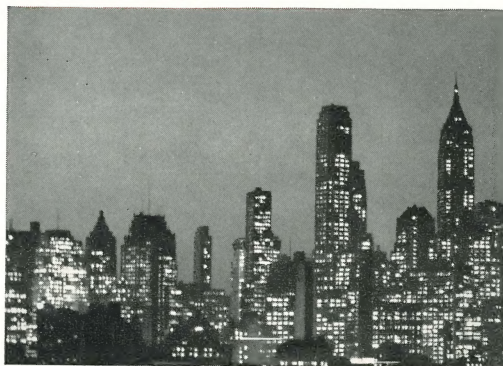
(1) Pictures where light is too dim for snapshots, and where the wink-light or flasher is impractical or not available (long distance outdoor scenes at night, as in the skyline scene, for instance).

(2) Pictures where maximum depth-of-field (sharpness of focus from foreground to background) is desired, and the subject is absolutely still. Note the uniform sharpness of the books, the chair, and the portrait on the wall. For this type of picture, set to EV 23, which gives the smallest lens opening, and use a long exposure (try six seconds with Type 47 film).

**Do not forget to reset the time lever and set the control button to "Electric" when you are finished taking time exposures.**



Cable Release Socket



## MAKING CORRECTIONS

The following four pages illustrate common errors in pictures and tell you how to correct them.

### Outdoor Pictures Too Dark or Too Light

In general, it is best to leave the scene selector button set to "normal", as shown at right. Do not try to outguess the eye — it will almost always be more accurate than your guess. However, if with the button set at "normal", your picture turns out:

... very dark

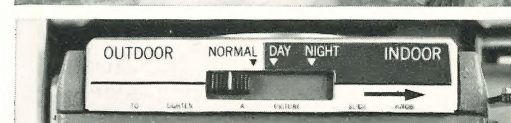
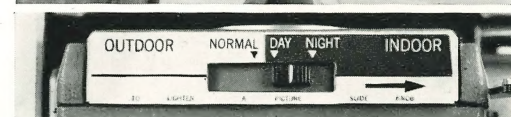
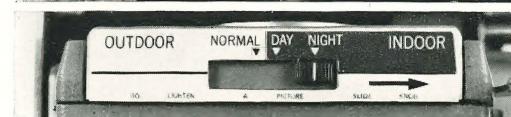
correct the picture by setting the button to the extreme right.

... slightly dark

correct the picture by setting the button half-way between "Normal" and the extreme right-hand position.

... too light

correct the picture by setting the button to the extreme left.

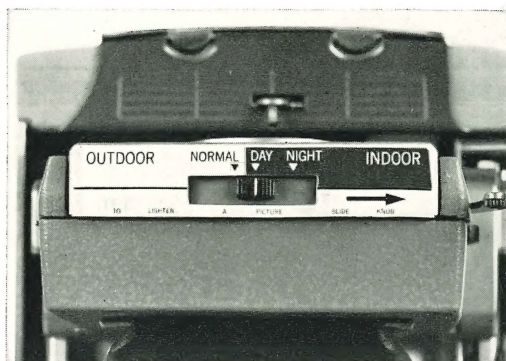




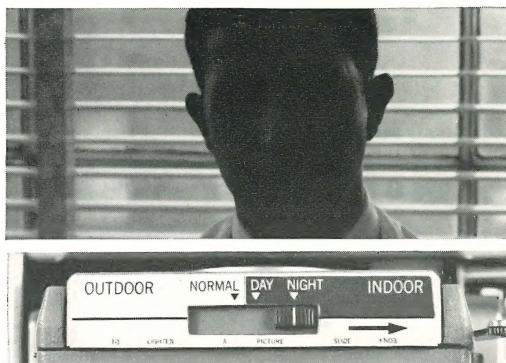
## Indoor Pictures Too Dark

When taking indoor pictures (use Type 47 film, of course), you must tell the eye what kind of lighting is being used, as described on page 16. However, there are two situations in which the picture may still turn out too dark:

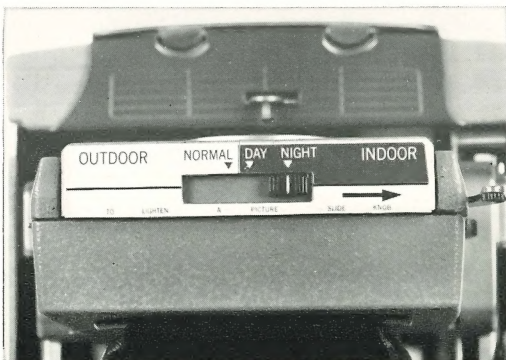
**Indoor "Daylight":** For this type of picture, the scene selector button should be set as shown at right.



However, if the picture turns out too dark (because of backlighting)



correct the picture by setting the button to the extreme right.



**Indoor "Night":** For this type of picture, the scene selector button should be set as shown at right.

However, if the picture turns out too dark, there is not enough light — move closer to the subject or use the auxiliary flasher.



## Pictures Not Sharp

In the four pictures on this page there is a lack of sharpness or clarity in the subject or in the over-all picture.

**Everything Blurred:** The camera moved. Be sure to hold the camera securely, and do not punch the shutter release — squeeze it slowly. Try holding your breath when you press the shutter release.



**Subject Blurred:** The subject moved when the picture was taken.



**Subject Fuzzy:** When another part of the picture is sharp while the subject is fuzzy, the camera is out of focus. Be sure the two images in the rangefinder (yellow spot) coincide exactly. Be sure the bellows are pulled all the way out and locked.



**Dull or Faint Picture:** The picture is underdeveloped. Check the Picture Tips for correct developing time.





## Picture Defects

The following defects in the finished print resulted from incorrect handling or operation.

**Badly Washed Out, Almost White Pictures:** "B" (time exposure) lever accidentally pulled out. Or battery worn out or incorrectly seated.

**White Areas:** Light struck the negative roll during loading. Do not load in direct sunlight. Do not break the seals on the positive and negative rolls when loading.

**Streaks at Print Edge:** The tab slot was not shielded from the sun while the tab was being pulled. When taking pictures outdoors, turn your back to the sun when you pull the tab, so that your shadow covers the camera.

**Streaks Across Print:** The tab was pulled unevenly. Do not stop or hesitate while pulling the tab. Pull the tab fairly rapidly until the film stops automatically.

**Spots on Print:** Evenly-spaced spots on the picture are caused by foreign matter adhering to the steel rollers. Keep the rollers clean (see page 24).



## USE OF FILTERS

For certain kinds of outdoor scenes, a yellow or orange filter will enhance the picture. Blue sky can be darkened to make clouds stand out more prominently, and in hazy scenes, contrast can be improved. Polaroid Corporation markets filters in sets and individually for its other cameras, and these can be used with your Electric Eye Camera as well, providing the electric eye is adjusted to compensate for the light absorbed in the filters. Filters made by Polaroid bear markings reading "set shutter one number lower" or "— two numbers lower." To adjust the electric eye for a one number correction, shift the Scene Selector button half-way between "Normal" and extreme right-hand position. For a two-number correction, shift button to extreme right. If pictures are too dark with Scene Selector at extreme "lighten" position, further lightening can be obtained by setting film speed dial to next lower number (e.g., 1500 instead of 3000).



## CARE OF THE BATTERY

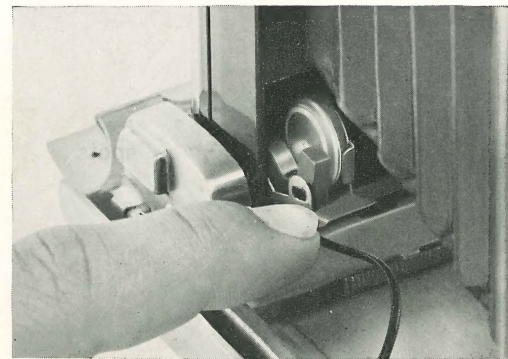
The battery that powers the eye has a life expectancy of three to five years. The battery is at rest as long as the shutter is uncocked. Its life will be shortened if the opened camera, with shutter cocked, is left in bright light for several hours at a time.

### How to Tell When the Battery Needs Replacement

When the battery nears exhaustion it changes its output, and your pictures will become increasingly overexposed (too light). When this happens, switch to "Manual" and set your exposure using the EV numbers until you get a battery replacement.

### How to Replace the Battery

You can obtain a replacement battery from any Polaroid Land Camera dealer. Open the battery compartment in the rear of the shutter, remove the old battery and insert a new one in exactly the same way.





## CARE OF THE CAMERA

**Rollers:** The two steel rollers must be kept clean and free of foreign matter which can cause evenly spaced spots along the length of the picture. Before loading each roll, turn the rollers slowly and remove foreign deposits with your fingernail or a moistened cloth.

**Plates:** Foreign matter may also collect on the black interior plates. Clean them carefully with a damp cloth.

**Keep the lens clean:** First blow off loose lint or dust particles, then polish gently with lens tissue or a soft, lint-free cloth.

## PRINT CARE

The Print Coater leaves a hard plastic coating on your print. If you bend or crease your pictures, or write on the back of the print, you can crack this coating, which can lead to discoloration along the cracks. Use the tab or back edges for notes.

As with any photograph, it is wise not to use paste or rubber cement to mount your pictures. Impurities in many adhesives may cause the pictures to discolor. Polaroid Land prints may be safely stored in a Polaroid Picture Album, or in albums which have separate transparent acetate pages.

## COPIES AND ENLARGEMENTS

You can make excellent on-the-spot copies of your Land prints (and often improve on them) with the Model 240 Polaroid Print Copier. (Use a manual setting of EV 16.) Or you can get quick, inexpensive copies and enlargements from Polaroid Corporation. See the Picture Tips for copy order blanks and further details.

### POLAROID REPAIR STATIONS

#### CALIFORNIA

Polaroid Corporation (Western Division)  
333 West Mission Drive  
San Gabriel

#### COLORADO

S. O. Lindahl Photo Sales  
1637 Court Place  
Denver 2

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Strauss Photo-Technical Service  
930 F Street, N. W.  
Washington 4

#### GEORGIA

Camera Service Company  
2247 Cascade Road, S.W.  
Atlanta

#### ILLINOIS

Polaroid Corporation (Midwestern Division)  
2041 N. Janice Avenue  
Melrose Park

#### KENTUCKY

Camera Service, Inc.  
445 South Fifth Street  
Louisville 2

#### LOUISIANA

Murphy's Camera Repair  
2320-22 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Polaroid Corporation (Factory)  
10 Albany Street  
Cambridge 39

#### MINNESOTA

Northwest Camera Repair Co.  
209 Loeb Arcade  
Minneapolis

#### MISSOURI

Newton J. Draper, Camera Repair  
2319 Brentwood Boulevard  
St. Louis 17 (Brentwood)

#### NEW JERSEY

Mack Camera Service  
1025 Commerce Avenue  
Union

#### NEW YORK

Mack Camera Service of N. Y.  
20 West 31st Street  
New York 1

#### TEXAS

Polaroid Corporation (Southwestern Division)  
8919 Diplomacy Row  
Dallas 7

#### WASHINGTON

Photo-Tronics  
223 Westlake N.  
Seattle 9

### FOREIGN STATIONS

#### CANADA

Polaroid Corporation of Canada, Ltd.  
1 Beaverdale Road  
Toronto 18

#### GERMANY

Polaroid GMBH  
13 Frauensteinstrasse  
Frankfurt/Main, Germany